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MINOR NOTICES

The League of Nations and the New International Law. By JOHN L. HARLEY. Oxford University Press, 1921.

This is an enthusiastic uncritical and superficial comment on the League of Nations, in relation to something which the author only hints at, a new international law. It is barren of any promising constructive suggestions. It merely analyzes a considerable body of material without even going to the sources for the texts. It is already greatly out of date and the publication of the volume now would seem to serve no useful purpose.

Not that a great work is not to be written on this subject. It may be early to attempt to describe the effect of the Covenant on the orthodox pre-war international law. But it is not too early to have some of the departures of the peace treaties and the various conventions which were adopted during the Peace Conference explained and appraised. But this cannot be done in the terms of the too arid and formal body of dogma which has been the basis of our international law in the past. It must find expression in the functional development of system and principle in the present-day world of international relations. There are a few indications that Professor Harley sensed this necessity. But he left the quarry of facts unopened.

MANLEY O. HUDSON,
Harvard University.

Europe Since 1870. By EDWARD RAYMOND TURNER. New York, Doubleday, Page & Company. xii, 580 pp.

This is an excellent manual dealing with contemporary Europe. The background for the period since 1870 is provided by three chapters describing the results of the French and Industrial Revolutions. Then the more detailed narrative begins with the unification of Germany. The more important European states are studied, with particular reference to the development of domestic policy along the lines of the newer economic and political tendencies and to the development of those international relations which helped on the World War. The work comes down through the period of the war, the peace conference and the Russian revolution. The narrative is clear and well written and the point of view is modern. The chief defect of the book is probably its brevity if it was hoped to add much of significance to what was contained in his *Europe, 1789-1920*. Particularly is this true of